to settle the unfortunate affair without a recourse to hostilities.

"What that last card was no one knew as the Spanish authorities were particu lar to humiliate themselves in advance o actual hostilities.

"They waited until the preparations for war on the part of the United States as sumed such a character that there could be no mistake as to the intentions of this government in regard to Cubn.

"Within the last week the prospects for a serious report from the board of inquiry have become so threatening that it cemed impossible to avert war unless Spain should give evidence of a desire to raise the white flag. All that was waited for was the presentation of the new minister, so that prompt diplomatic action might be assured and the United States could not hold back on the plea that there was no one here with power to act in such a momentous affair as peace proposals on the part of Spain.

"No time was lost, however, and to-day was inaugurated a negotiation coming from Spain and proposing almost a complete surrender to the insurgents and t the United States in advance of the find ing of the board which had investigated the destruction of the Maine and the death of its crew.

"The state department was prepared by previous intimations for some sort of a remarkable proposal, and these intimations have been to a large extent the basis of the constant expressions of hope on the part of the president that war would be averted. Spain was forced to show its hand by the extraordinary military operations and the fear that some unexpected event would precipitate hostilities and thus cause it to lose even the shadowy fov-creignty which it hopes to retain. "The crisis was so imminent that to-day

the confidential representative of the Sa gasta government through the direct influence of the Spanish legation here was granted an interview with President Mc-Kinley, to whom he proceeded to unfold a proposition for peace peculiarly Spanish. He offered in behalf of Spain, and he backed up his offer with proofs as to his authority, to end the war in Cuba on any basis short of an independence which should be rec ognized by foreign nations.

"He proposed that Spain should abandon every attempt to coerce the insurgents, and should permit the island to become prac-tically free to settle its own government on any basis satisfactory to the people of Cu-ba; he agreed in behalf of Spain to withdraw all her troops and ships and to turn over the island to the people. His idea was that they should proceed to form a government for themselves, which should be to all intents and purposes a republic, retaining only the faintest possible trace of allegiance to Spain. He offered to give them absolute home rule on a basis far beyond even that of Canada, with the single reservation that the people of Cuba should acknowledge the ship of Spain in the island, although they should be free from the direct supervision of the monarchy and not made subject to laws enacted by the Spanish cortes.

Fear of a Revolution.

"The secret negotiations declared that the existence of the Spanish monarchy was at stake and that absolute independence would be conceded if it were not for fear of the Spanish people. He came bearing proposals of peace, he said, on the basis that Spain would grant absolute independence in everything but name, believing that if Cuba would agree to acknowledge allegiance to the crown the Spanish people could beinduced to look at it as a partial victory, and therefore refrain from the revolution which would be certain to follow upon the admison of political independence acknowledged

by the other nations of the earth. President McKinley at once recognized the importance of the proposal, but he did not give his Spanish visitor any assurance that the negotiations could be carried to a successful issue, because everything depended upon the attitude of the republic of Cuba and the constitution of that republic specifically provides that nothing short of bsolute independence shall ever be made

the basis of a negotiation for peace.

"He listened attentively to the pitiful surrender and gave close scrutiny to the pro-posal that Spain would be willing that the United States should assume the power to be given the right to interfere in the future in case Spain ever assumed to exercise any real authority over the island. The president was at once impressed by the fact that no satisfactory answer these secret negotiations could be made until the insurgents themselves had been communicated with, for the course of the United States could not assume to force them to accept any proposals on the part of Spain, as that would be a direct inter-vention by this country in the affairs of-Cuba.

Suggestion of the President. "The president himself suggested that his secret visitor should recognize the serior

ness of the situation, and swallow his pride mess of the situation, and swallow his pride sufficiently to put himself in direct com-munication with the insurgent representa-tives in the United States. "So far as can be learned the president did not give any information as to how he would act in the matter beyond expressing his willingness that Minister Sagasta's rep-resentative should conduct preliminary pro-posals for peace with the insurgents them-selves.

"After the secret envoy was dismissed After the secret envoy was dismissed from the White House with expressions of good will and evidences of extreme courtesy he made his way to Senor Quesada, the accredited representative of the republic of Cuba in Washington. The insurgent government has never been accorded even beligerent rights. Its independence has not been recognized, and, of course, its representatives in this country have no official standing.

"The president and state department could not treat with them officials."

"The president and state department could not treat with them officially. To do that would be to recognize the independence of Cuba at once. During the last administration they were not even permitted to be receeived unofficially at the state department. They succeeded in writing a letter or two, and one of these letters was transmitted to the senate, but only in response to a peremptory request. Since President McKinley's inauguration all this has been changed. The Cuban representatives have been given the right to visit the state department as private cilizens of a foreign country, in spite of the fact that under the laws of Spain their lives we forfeited for high treason against the queen regent and her infant son. "Officially they were treated as refugees only, but practically they were recognized as the representatives of an armed force, with which this country might sooner or later have to deal.

"When the insurgent government was formed in September, 1855, Tomas Estrada Palma was elected delegate plenipotentiary and general agent abroad of the new republic, and his credentials were duly signed by Salvador Cinneros Betancourt, the first president of the Cuban republic, and by all the original officers of that organization. Armed with these credentials, General Palma came to this country exactly as Benjamin Franklin went abroad in behalf of the infant United States of America over a century ago.

Legation Opened at Washington,

"He opened a legation here at the Raleigh tel, and the flag of Cuba Libre has floated over that caravansary from that day to this in spite of the protests of Minister Dupuy DeLome. The legation has been in charge of Senor Gonzales Quesada most of the time, as General Palma, being unable to secure official recognition, devoted most of his time to directing the affairs of the

To Secretary Quesada, therefore, as the accredited representative of the Cuban republic, the secret agent of Sagasta made his way this afternoon and repeated the

public, the secret agent of Sagasta made his way this afternoon and repeated the sensational proposals for peace which he had already made at the White House. It was a day of triumph for Cuba, and it was evident the cause was won, but the courteous secretary restrained his pride at the fact finat at last, after nearly four years of fighting, the representative of the monarchy of Spain was actually present in the legation of the republic of Cuba bearing proposals of peace.

"The Spanish envoy specifically declared that he came at the suggestion of President McKinley and desired to secure from the republic of Cuba an answer to the peace proposal which the Spanish government has authorized him to make, and for the fulfillment of which the United States would be permitted to become the guarantor. He repeated what he had said to President McKinley—that the Spanish government had become convinced of the hopelessness of conquering the insurgents by force of arms, that Spain was practically bankent and that now all it desired to save was the monarchy itself for the infant king,"

They are also at work on a new model of a range finder, which will be ready for shipment to Fort Monroe, where it will be tested within a few days. The inventor of this device has been here several weeks superintending the construction. The construction. The other construction of this device has been here several weeks superintending the construction. The construction, of this device has been here several weeks superintending the construction. The construction of the was presented to retail within a few days. The inventor of this device has been here several weeks superintending the construction. The construction, of this device has been here everal weeks superintending the construction. The construction of this everal weeks superintending the construction. The office has been here everal weeks superintending the construction. The fortune for this device, as government order for deck plants for cruisers.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK called Grain

GEORGIA METROPOLIS TO THE FRONT WITH A WAR SCARE.

ENGINES ORDERED STEAMED UP

INFERENCE IS THAT "ON TO CUBA" ORDERS ARE EXPECTED.

Investigation Makes the Story Look Fishy - Government Perfecting Its Friday Plan for Manning Coast Defenses-Other "War" News.

Atlanta, Ga., March 12.-Orders were re ceived here to-night by the master mechanics of all the railroads entering the city to have every engine steamed-up and ready for use at a moment's notice. All roundhouses in the yards are lighted up to-night, and a full force of men is at work-a very unusual thing for Sunday night.

the roads did not elicit any information. Those in charge said the engines were merely fired up for emergency, and that they always kept some ready to be sent out in case of a breakdown or a putting out of had been received to have any extra number of engines ready for use, although the report was current around the shops that movement of troops was expected early in the week. Nearly all of the officials of the Southern roads are out of the city, it being understood that they are in Florida. Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, general super-intendent of the Southern railroad, was een at the Aragon hotel to-night. He said no orders to have engines in readiness had

been given out, and that if any such order

A trip to the roundhouses of several of

was issued, he would certainly know it. Acting under instructions believed to have been received last night, the Western & Atlantic shops had on a full force to-day. Engines which have not been used for a year and freight cars abandoned some time ago are to be overhauled, and all rolling stock is being repaired. The master me-chanic of this road denied positively that any rush order had been received, and said the repairs were being made in the regular course of work. The conference of railroad men in Washington to-day lent color to the report that emergency work had been ordered on several of the roads, and although it is denied that such order has been issued it is known that information reached Atlanta last night looking to the pushing of this work.

Washington, March 13.-The government is perfecting its plans to make the movements of troops to the coast defenses, orders for which were issued by the war de partment on Friday and published at that

A cenference was held here to-day by representatives of the following railroads, arrange for the transportation of light artillerymen and their accoutrements: The Atlantic Coast line, the Southern railroad, the Scaboard Air line, and the Chesapeake & Ohio. It was stated that companies of artillerymen, consisting of about sixty men each, would be transferred from Fortress Monroe to the following points: Fort Caswell, on the Cape Fear river, Ga., to Tybee, near Savannah; to Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and to Sheridan's point, on the Po-tomac. It was stated also that a company would be moved from Fort McHenry, Bal-timore, to some point on the Delaware river, near Philadelphia. The government wanted, it was declared, the arrangements perfected by to-morrow or Tuesday at the garding the transportation of heavy guns, to be carried to the different points simply see that the offer was carried out and when the contemplated changes will take at present arranged it includes simply the

> Philadelphia, Pa., March 13.-There was general absence at League Island navy yard to-day of the unusual activity which prevailed last Sunday and the Sunday pre vious. A few workmen were busy about the yard and aboard the ships, but their work was of a finishing up character. The Miantonomah, Katahdin, Minneapolis Columbia are now all but ready to sail within a day or two if so ordered, and whatever additional repairs may be necessary can be attended to en route. A fer nore men are needed for the Katahdin and Minneapolis, and a detachment of ma-rines under Lieutenant Fuller is expected shortly to complete the Columbia's comple have most of their stores aboard, and about all that remains to be done now is to replenish their stock of ammunition. Thi a short distance below the navy yard, and all the vessels will then be ready for salling at a moment's notice.

The Columbia is anchored in the rive and as soon as her marines arrive will

steam to the magazine. The government tug Leiden is expected to-morrow or Tuesday, and will tow a large barge of coal to Key West. It is reported that the government is negotiating for the purchase of a number of large barges in this city to be used for carrying coal and supplies. The work of receiving landsmen, ordinary seamen and machinists will continue until further orders.

There has been a rush of applicants for the army and marine branches of the service all week, but the officers in charge are accepting only those who pass a mos rigid examination. In consequence, only a few are being chosen, and these are men who come up to every requirement. Comparative quiet also prevailed at the other establishments in this vicinity capable of executing government work. The officials of the Midvale Steel works are always reticent about work going on there, but from other sources it was learned that

ing on projectiles. Sunday work is under way at the No Sunday work is under way at the Frankford arsenal. Last week an order was received there to work ten hours a day, but whatever contract was involved has probably been completed, for the order was rescinded last night. The average daily output of cartridges there is 48,000 rounds, but during the ten hour day this could be increased by from 8,000 to 10,000. It is the only arsenal in the United States where small ammunition is made. The number of employes has been gradually increased of late to from 600 to 700 workmen.

men.
At the Schuylkill arsenal nothing was going on. This arsenal merely makes clothing and tents for the regular army and sometimes for the state militia, and it employs about ninety persons.

There was work to-day at Cramps' ship-yard, but it was on the new Klondike steamers, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Nothing was being done on the battleship Alabama or the Japanese cruiser Kasagi.

Cleveland, O., March 13.-Warner & Swa zey, of this city, are filling a large or for the government for telescopes to used on heavy guns for sighting purpo They are also at work on a new model of a range finder, which will be ready for shipment to Fort Monroe, where it will be tested within a few days. The inventor of this device has been here several weeks superintending the construction. The Otts

work near the fortifications all day. It is claimed, however, that these mines will be of little use, owing to the great depth of water in the river, there being over ten fathoms in the channel from the entrance at New Castle to within a short distance of the navy yard. Hundreds of men have visited the navy yard during the last week to enlist, but, as there is no enlistment bureau here, valuable men have been lost to the mavy. A request will be forwarded at once to the navy department for the establishment of such a station for the enlistment of men from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

SIX TICKETS FOR A QUARTER.

Why Should Not the Washington Plam Work Well in Kan—

and City?

Baltimore, Md., March 12.—The state legislature is having something to do with street railways. A component part of the oldtime corrupt and victous ring of local politics was made up by the street railways Here, as elsewhere, they have run courts, nominated drunken thieves for

Wilmington, Del., March 13.—The powder works of the E. I. Dupont-DeNemours Company is now working day and night on a government order for hexagonal powder for the big guns. Until a day or two ago, only the day force was at work, but it is said that orders from Washington necessitated the employment of a night force. In addition, some of the buildings are being enlarged and more machinery is being put in. There are twenty-six grinding mills on the place, and these are now, all running. The daily capacity of the works is said to be ten tons of hexagonal powder. Work is also said to be hurried powder. Work is also said to be hurried at the company's plant in New Jersey, near Gibbstown.

Pensacola, Fla., March 13.—Fort Pickens, which guards the entrance to the harbor on the east side, is the scene of great activity just now. It is considered one of the strongest of the old style forts in the country. New six and eight-inch rille guns will be mounted on it, and if a lot of vessels should succeed in passing the heavy hatteries of disappearing cause and mortars. vessels should succeed in passing the heavy batteries of disappearing-guns and mortars on Santa Rosa island, the fort will be able to do effective work when they reach the channel. The big disappearing guns are now in position, and it is learned that the troops at Fort Earrancas are under general orders to prepare for practice with them, which is expected to begin within the next ten days. Large quantities of ammunition have been received at the fort, and more is on the way. The Pensacola and more is on the way. The Pensacola division of the naval militia has just received from the government a splendid Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun and a full outfit of cutlasses, ammunition, etc., and is ready to begin practice.

San Antonio, Tex. March 13.—Light Bat-ery K. First artillery, was to-day re-alled from the target range at Kerryllie and ordered to Galveston. The battery just reached the range after a marc of three days, and without giving the men or horses more than a day's rest has started on the return. The order was issued by General Graham, commander of the department, on instructions received from Washington to-day.

Santa Cruz, Cal., March 13.—The powder works were in full blast to-day making government powder. It is unusual for the entire force to be at work on Sunday. As extra men are being employed, it is presumed that orders have been received to increase the output. For the past week the mills have been devoted exclusively to the manufacture of government and brown powder.

A NEW ENGINE OF WAR. Texas Man Invents a Gun That Will Fire 300 Three Inch Projectiles

Per Minute. San Antonio, Tex., March 13.-J. W. Greer, a mechanical engineer of this city, is now negotiating with the war depart-ment for the purchase of an automatic machine gun for fortifications and floating batteries which he has invented and patented. The department is now making a of Mr. Greer's patent which will shoot 300 hree-inch projectiles per minute. The fastest machine gun heretofore invented throws but eleven three-inch shots per minute. The Greer automatic machine-gun can be constructed for still heavier ammunition and will shoot four-inch projectile at the rate of 250 per minute. A feature of the gun which recommends it at this time is that the invention can be employed on the guns now in use by the department and can be manufactured in a very short

PROGRAMME OF THE HOUSE Postoffice Appropriation Bill and Virginia Contest to Come Up This Week.

Washington, March 13.-The programme of the house this week as mapped 'out would be completely changed if any move is made in connection with the Spanish crisis involving legislative action. But as tion bill and the Virginia contested election case of Thorp-Eppes, with the possibilliv that the naval appropriation bill. which will be reported on Monday or Tuesday may be reached at the tail end of the week. There will be a conflict for precedence between the election case and the postoffice bill. Chairman Walker, of the elections committee, and Chairman Loud of the postoffice committee, each firmly elections committee, and Chairman Loud, of the postoffice committee, each firmly contesting the right of way. If Chairman Walker insists, the contested election case, being a question of the nighest privilege, would have precedence under the rules, but the house, by a vote, could give the postoffice bill precedence. The Democrats intend to contest the election case bitterly, as upon the decision in this case they believe will depend the fate of the other two cases from Virginia, another of which was reported yesterday against the sitting member. It is expected that the report of the committee will also be against Mr. Swanson, from the Danville, Va., district.

COOK ISSUES THE CALL.

Gives Formal Notice of the Demoeratic State Convention at Springfield, August 10.

St. Louis, March 13.-Chairman Sam B. Cook, of the Democratic state committee, has issued a call for the state convention to be held at Springfield August 10. This convention will have 721 delegates, will be the largest ever held by the Democratic party in this state. Candidates will be nominated for supreme judge, for the term ending January 1, 1909; for suprem judge for the unexpired portion of the term ending January 1, 1903; for railroad and warehouse commissioner, for superin-tendent of public instruction, and there will also be elected a chairman of the Democratic state central committee and two members of said committee from each congressional district of the state. Chairman Cook is said to be a candidate for re-election to the chairmanship of the state committee, notwithstanding it is re-ported that he is still in the race for the Democratic nomination for governor.

YELLED LIKE A MADMAN. Dr. W. L. Mundy, a Dentist, Becomes Temporarily Demented While

on the Street. Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening Officer Kirk found Dr. W. L. Mundy, a dentist of 8 East Eleventh street, danc ing and yelling demoniacally in the street at Independence and Park avenues. His bicycle was lying in the street and he had possibly fallen from it, but no bruises which would indicate it could be found. Mundy was sent to police headquarters, where he was booked as possibly drunk but probably demented. After having beer in a cell for an hour he was released, although he still appeared to be slightly irrational. He had not been drinking.

DOG IN A POLICE CELL.

John Jones Refuses to Give an Ac count of Himself and Is Locked

Up With His Hound. A man giving the name of John Jone and accompanied by a hound was found by Sargeant Casey at Fifth and Broadway about 1 o'clock this morning. He refused to give any account of himself and was insolent in replying to the officer's questions. His dog followed him to police head-quarters and was locked up in a cell with him. Jones remarked he would prefer having the dog as his companion than some people he knew, with an emphasis and gesture indicating he referred to Jaller Snavely or Captain Branham. He was booked as a vagrant. to give any account of himself and wa-

Arrested for Stealing a Bicycle. Officers Merritt and Holvey arrested Bert Ashbaugh, of 2409 McCoy avenue, at Bert Ashbaugh, of 2409 McCoy avenue, at the Grand avenue railroad station last night as he was about to leave the city. He was locked up at No. 2 police station on a charge of stealing a bleycle from Arthur Sweetland, who lives at 2374 Oak street, last Friday. The bleycle was taken from the hall of the Longfellow school, corner of Twenty-ninth and Holmes street. It is claimed Ashbaugh was seen as he rode away on the wheel.

ways Here, as elsewhere, they have run courts, nominated drunken thieves for judges and operated gangs to impose on

Judges and operated gangs to impose on the public.

The 3-cent proposition has been discussed some but the present agitation is along six-tickets-for-a-quarter line. The Post, of Washington, covers the present agitation editorially as follows:

A "six-tickets-for-a-quarter" bill is pending before the Maryland legislature. It was introduced by Senator Putzel, and it provides that hereafter the street railway companies of Baltimore shall sell six tickets for 25 cents, the rate that has for many years prevalled in the District of Columbia. The Baltimore companies adject to this measure because tifey believe it means a reduction of their income. The chairman of the finance committee of the largest of the corporations declares that his company is already contributing to the municipal treasury over 20 per cent of its gross income, or more than 1 cent on each car fare. He asserts that the compensation for carrying passengers in Baltimore is less than that earned is Washington or any other city in the United States. He adds, by way of a clincher, that operating expenses are heavier in Baltimore than in other cities "awing to the different condition of the streets"—and it is notorious that their normal condition is decidedly unfavorable to the cheap operation of car lines.

There is to be a public bearing at the state canitol.

their normal condition is decidedly unfavorable to the cheap operation of car lines.

There is to be a public hearing at the state capitol next Tuesday, at which representatives of the companies propose to submit detailed statements to show that the Putrel bill would, if passed, work injustice to them. And, if it be true that they are already taxed to the extent of over 29 per cent of their gross earnings, so that they actually realize less than 4 cents on a ticket, they would appear to have good ground for asking the legislature to defeat the measure.

deents on a ticket, they would appear to have good ground for asking the legislature to defeat the measure.

The Baltimore Herald reports an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the bill. It says, in effect, that the people believe the corporations can well afford to make the concessions demanded; that shey were earning handsome dividends before consolidation, and that since then the opportunities for economizing have been so vigorously utilized that there can be no doubt as to greatly increased earnings. The Herald adds that, even before the measure has been thoughly discussed at Annapolis, there is a strong disposition among the senators and delegates to look upon it favorably, not only as a just arrangement for the public, but a good one for the companies.

The tax imposed on the Baltimore railways is called "the park tax," and the proceeds are expended for the maintenance of the city's beautiful pleasure resorts. It may be quentionable whether it is better to take 1 cent out of a 5-cent fare for this purpose than it would be to let the passengers keep that cent, or most of it, by fixing the fare at sit tickets for a quarter. If it be true that the companies could make handsome dividends in spite of the 20 per cent tax and a reduction of fare equal to 16:23 per cent. It is evident that the bicycle has not cut into railroad receipts so deeply in Baltimore as in some other cities. In Washington the wheel has been decidedly infinical to the street railways and to the livery stables. The increase in the street rail taxes on the blamed for desiring cheap transportation, and the best way to get it is to do away with special taxes on the business of the roads and then call on them to cut their fare to six tickets for a quarter. At that rate the residents of Washington are able to ride about sixty miles for 25 cents, if they care to go that distance in six trips.

The Maryland agitation is suggestive of six-tickets-for-a-quarter in this city. This would be giving no more than other cities enjoy and would pacify, as believed, to some extent the demand for greater reduction in fare. Lubricating oil and headlights are not much more expensive here than in cities where street railway transportation is cheaper. It is argued, however, that the saving to the people in fares might cut down the criminal court slush fund.

ANXIOUS TO SEE THE SOLDIERS.

Sensational Street Rumors Saturday Night Fill the Depot With Curious People.

Several hundred people, who were misled by wildly sensational street rumors went to the Union depot Saturday night and stayed all night waiting for the night and stayed all night waiting for the troops from Fort Riley to go through on their way to New Orleans. The rumor was that they would pass through the depot between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and intimated that they were going to fight the Spaniards. Nearly 500 people had enough curlosity to see them to go to the depot and stay till morning. They asked thousands of questions of everyone in sight and bothered depot officials and telegraph operators nearly to death. They swarmed into the lobbies of the Union Depot hotel, the Biossom house and the New Albany hotel in search of places to sit and rest and snooze while waiting for the soldiers to come. They "cussed" a great deal throughout the night, and especially after the hour set for the soldiers to arrive. But their indignation was greatest when the early editions of The Journal came out and they read therein that the Fort Riley and they read therein that the Fort Riley troops would not move before Wednesday if they went then.

THREE PRISONERS OF WAR. First Defeat of American Patriots in

the Struggle to Wrest Coha From Spain. As a result of an irresponsible report that troops had been ordered to go to Cuba, three young patriots from Leavenworth, who young patriots from Leavenworth, who were anxious to accompany the special war correspondents and soldiers and came to Kansas City, the headquarters of baseless rumors, are now locked up at No. 2 police station. Charles Erman, Otto Gezeck and Glick Henry, each about 12 years of age, were found by Officer O'Conner wandering aimlessly on Mulberry street about 10 o'clock last night. They had been waiting about the railroad yards for the soldiers to arrive. Officer O'Conner thought they could not remain without shelter and food until the troops from Fort Riley pass until the troops from Fort Riley pas through, and sent them to the police sta

LOST IN A STRANGE TOWN.

Husband and Wife Get Separated and Seek in Vain for Each

Mrs. Martha Dickson, a young woman, apparently about 16 years old, came to this city about a month ago with her husband, a baker, from Salt Lake City, U. Last night she went to police headquarters and told a peculiar story of their separation. They secured rooms on Lower Main street and her husband went to work in a bakery. Yesterday morning they decided to move to a better locality. He went out in search of a room and soon an express wagon returned for their trunks and a note was given to her to meet her husband at a bakershop on Fifth street, near Main, at 3 o'clock. She went there at the time and was told that he had left about a half hour before, after being shaved. She did not know the location of the new home her husband had selected and began to search on the streets for him. band, a baker, from Salt Lake City, U.

or him. Late last night she went to police head-Late last night she went to police head-quarters, footsore and worn out with her search. She said she presumed her hus-band was also looking for her, but after separating they had no means of know-ing where to look for each other. Her husband had not notified the police. She was taken to the Helping Hand by Mrs. Lee, the police matron, and word left at Central police station for her hus-band, in case he should finally think of the police as a means of locating his wife.

"The Best Pill I ever used" is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's Little Liver Pills. When you try them you will say the same.

SUFFERINGS ENDED BY DEATH. Minnie Wheeler Succeeds in Her Desire to Die by Her Own

Hand.

Death ended the sufferings of Minnie Wheeler, the young woman who took morphine in a room at 211 East Missourl avenue Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The police surgeons and the matron worked incessantly to save her life and all Saturday and Saturday nightt kept her tilive by artificial means. Early yesterday it was seen that the case was nopeless, but they continued to work with her until her heart ceased beating.

The remains were removed to Carlat's undertaking rooms and her cousin, James Wheeler, who lives in this city, was notified. He ordered the body buried at his expense. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the undertaking rooms and burial will be in Union cemetery. Miss Wheeler was once pronounced out of danger by the police surgeon. phine in a room at 211 East Missouri av-

BUY THE CENUINE

MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. IF NOTE THE NAME.

SPAIN MIGHT AS WELL SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY.

AT A KANSAS MAN'S MERCY.

HE INVENTS A FIRE THAT WILL

CONSUME HER STEEL SHIPS.

Discovers Also a Means by Which the Force of Gravity May Be Controlled So That It Will Work"Either Laterally or Straight Up."

St. Joseph, Mo., March 13.-(Special.) In a very few days the authorities in the war department at Washington will be called upon by a man, well known in every state west of the Mississippi river, who claims to have made a discovery which will ren der invincible any power using it in naval warfare or coast defenses, as against an encmy not similarly provided. This man, who declines to allow his name to be divulged at this time, is an experienced electrician and

It was while working in a Colorado mine

which has been a steady producer for thirty-nine years, and in which the 2,300 foot evel has been reached, that he made the discovery which he thinks will give the United States certain victory in case of an armed conflict with any foreign nation While, of course, unwilling to make publie his secret, he is not reticent in regard to its general nature and effects. It appears to involve a new force and a new element from nature's storehouse, the ex-istence of which and its use at the time have often been suggested as the only explanation for the ability of the pyramic builders to place the massive stones used by them in position. It is, in fact, the means of suspending the power of gravitation in large and weighty objects and restoring it at will. Also, of directing the ally or upward instead of downward, and with as unerring precision as that with which the electric current can be controlled by the manipulation of the key.

In a naval battle, the proposition is to surround the ship with an envelope of this new force, which acts instantly, and will cause the heaviest projectile to either drop in the sea or be driven off into a new orbit. It is claimed that this can be done as readily and thoroughly as oil will quiet the troubled waters. The effect would be to more certainly protect the vessel using this force than could be done with the heaviest plate armor known, making the ship impregnable to a rain of shot and shell. The new force involves the old principle of the resultant of centripetal and centrifugal forces, which any student of mathematics will understand. It can be generated with all the facility and economy of space of that by the battery used in a

city telegraph office.

The element referred to as a companion discovery is one that is believed to have no mention in history, is in a liquid form and of such a nature that it will, when brought in contact with an enemy's vessel, or with the water in which it floats, start a consuming fire that no known chemical combination will extinguish until the material upon which it feeds is exhausted, whether it be of wood or steel. Its most striking peculiarity is, that when hurled after the manner of hand grenades, in the direction of an enemy's ship, it bursts into violent flame on the water, and that this flame continues in the course in which it was first started.

With it, the discoverer says, it will be possible to build up in front of the American battle line, a conflagration on the water that will not only effectually conceal the movements of an enire squadron but completely obliterate the enemy's fleet. So herce and unconquerable is this fire that it is like those which were once the terror of travelers on the great plains of the West, sweeping everything before it until its force is allayed. An enemy's only means of defense against this hitherbrought in contact with an enemy's ves-

of the West, sweeping everything before it until its force is allayed. An enemy's only means of defense against this hitherto unknown element, which burns even the surface of the sea, would be by having a supply of the same ammunition and throwing a similar line of fire out, which on meeting the other, would check it and the two would then exhaust their strength on each other.

The discoverer is, however, an intensely patriotic American and does not propose that his secret shall become the property of any nation but the United States. The fluid is of such strength that he carries with him but a small quantity, less than a pint, in a very thick and well sealed bottle. Because of its dangerous character he closely guards the identity of the discovery and possessor until he shall have consulted the authorities at Washington and convinced them of its startling nature and importance.

It is simply a matter of justice to the

It is simply a matter of justice to the Sunflower state to announce in this con-nection that the perpetrator of the fore-going advices is a formerly of Kansas man. In fact, he still maintains his Topeka cit-In fact, he still maintains his Topeka citizenship. He is the same man who, a few years ago, in Wyoming, saw an entire party of thirty or forty Eastern tourists wiped out of existence by the sudden spouting of a boiling geyser which had been moved to action by the accidental dropping of a bar of soap into its latent maw. When the money that the geyser story brought him was gone, he saw a party of a dozen or more hunters overmaw. When the money that the goyser story brought him was gone, he saw a party of a dozen or more hunters overwhelmed and trampled to death by a stampeding herd of buffaloes; and a few weeks later he saw this same herd of buffaloes go over a precipice several hundred feet high, and learned of a "man who "cleared \$33,776 above all expenses" by skinning the victims and selling the hides. After he went to Kansus, he was told by a man "who is one of the principals in the scheme, but who refuses to permit the use of his name." of the organization of a company capitalized at \$50,000,000 to publish a strictly up-to-date newspaper. The entire plant—editorial offices, composing room and presses—was to be on board an overland train, and a special edition was to be printed for each town, so that everyone might have his news strictly fresh. This story must have brought him an aggregate of \$50 or \$50, for he did not fail to "syndicate" it in thrifty fashion. Later, a "high meteorological authority" let him into the secrets of the origin of tornadoes, and he, in turn, took the public into his confidence at the usual rate of \$5 n column. All Western tornadoes, he learned, start as petty whirlwinds, such as one may see any day in summer, from a vast cave under Burnett's Mound, a rather prominent elevation near Topeka, and gather force as they progress until they become the destructive storms that overwhelm clies and leave paths of utter ruin. Never force as they progress until they become the destructive storms that overwhelm cities and leave paths of utter ruin. Never until now, however, has this genius discovered the force of gravity working either "laterally or straight up;" nor has he ever before seen unquenchable fire that would consume steel and even the surface of the sea. But "these be parlous times," when 'tis easier than usual to see things.

PERSONAL.

E. F. Nettleton, Chicago, is at the Coates. Dr. R. C. Flower, Boston, is at the Coates. H. Werner, Pittsburg, Pa., is at the J. A. Howard, New York, is at the H. A. Estes, Minneapolis, is at the Coates. Frank Sancho, New Orleans, is at the Coates. James Hedley, Cleveland, is at the George B. Johnson, Cincinnati, is at the Charles J. Knight, Pittsburg, is at the Mr. and Mrs. Murray Babcock, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Taylor, Louisville, Ky., are at the Coates. J. G. Johnson, of Peabody, Kas., is a guest at the Midland. D. R. Gorden, of Abilene, Kas., is stopping at the Union Depot hotel. E. E. Murphy and J. W. Hausserman, of Leavenworth, are at the Midland. C. H. Cole, of Atchlson, Kas., was a guest at the Blossom house yesterday. C. A. Marshall and W. A. Shelton, Jr., bankers, of Unionville, Mo., are at the Coates. Frank P. Ewins, manager of the Hotel Savoy, accompanied by his family, re-turned to the city yesterday from St. Jo-seph, where they visited for several days.

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GREAT CHIEFS ASSEMBLING. When Others Fail

Wil Attend the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men

To-morrow. The great council, or state meeting, of the Improved Order of Red Men of Missouri, will be held in this city to-morrow. Every will be held in this city to-morrow. Every member of the order is a "great chief," in Red Men's parlance, and the first to arrive were Great Junior Sagamore E. Knudson, and Deputy Great Sachem Henry W. Fett, of St. Louis, who arrived last night. They were met at the depot by Great Senior Sagamore Fred W. Averill, and A. J. Swanson, sachem of Kickapoo tribe No. 19. Other great chiefs will arrive to-day and to-morrow. The pipe of peace will be smoked and though these be troublous times there will be neither war paint, ghost dances nor fire water.

EDDIE FERGUSON DEAD.

on of N. R. Ferguson, of This City, Killed by the Cars While Visiting in St. Louis. Eddie, the 14-year-old son of Secretary N.

R. Ferguson, of the Missourl and Kansas Telephone Company, died Saturday night in a St. Louis hospital, where he was taken after being fatally injured by being struck after being fatally injured by being struck by a locomotive.

The lad was a pupil of the Woodland school and was visiting in St. Louis at the time of the sad accident. He was walking on the rallroad tracks near the river bank and in trying to avoid a train, stepped in front of an engine. The remains will be brought to this city to-day by his father.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hannah Hughes took place yesterday from her late nome, 2411 Oak street. Burial was in Union

william Elbert, 31 years old, flied yester-day morning at his home, 2012 McGee street. The remains will be taken to Knobnoster The funeral of the late Elizabeth Berl took place yesterday from her late home, 3 East Nineteenth street. Burial was in

Union cemetery.

Fred Wilford died yesterday at his home, 1304 McGee street, of Bright's disease. The remains will be taken to Macon, Mo., for burial this evening. The remains of the late R. M. Hundley, who died at his home, 2004 Wyandotte street, will be taken to Belton, Ho., for burial this morning.

Mrs. Emaline A. Percival died yesterday at her home, 1306 East Fifteenth street, of pneumonia. She was 68 years old. The funeral arrangements have not yet been

Fritz Schuler, 48 years old, died yesterCay at his home, near the Kaw elevator. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning and burial will be in Sts. Peter and Paul

cemetery.

William Kyle, 50 years old, formerly a resident of this city, died yesterday in St. Joseph. The remains will be brought to Kansas City this morning and the funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from Stine's undertaking establishment. Burial will be in Elmwood cemetery.

Mrs. Anna M. Morton, il years old, died. Mrs. Anna M. Morton, 41 years old, died yesterday at her home, 2522 Wabash avenue, of tuberculosis. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock from her ate home. Burial will be in Elmwood cen

Many persons keep Carter's Little Liver Pills on hand to prevent billious attacks, sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need.

Dragged by a Street Car. Barney Delaney, of 3136 Harrison street, an iron molder, missed his footing in attempting to board a Holmes street car at Fourth and Walnut, just before midnight last night. He was dragged about fifty feet, but sustained no other injuries than bruises on the knees. He was sent home in the police ambulance.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. Sc. Thegenuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Prince Albert's Sunday. Washington, March 13.-Prince Albert, of Belgium, who is visiting here, attended early mass at St. Matthew's church this morning and returned to his hotel. He remained there until 1:30 when he made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon by way of the electric railway, returning at 5:30. The rest of the evening he spent quietly in his hotel.

When you suffer from sick headache. dizziness, constipation, etc., remember Car-ter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you One pill is a dose.

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